

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—N^o 1015.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1805.

MADNESS. AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady, the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that DR. STOV of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stov and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'till two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaaq.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAQ wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAQ for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

MR. DELISLE,

(From Paris in France.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale,

AN ELECTRICK MACHINE, with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electrict Machines of all sizes, Pamatic Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Alto Darts, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeons' Instruments &c. &c.

Mr. Delise continues to electrify those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Appoplexy, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1805.

CLARKE COUNTY, scd.

TAKEN up by William Black, living near the Sycamore Forrest, One Bay Horse Colt, two years old past, about 14 hands one inch high, a small white spot on his nose, appraised to £10 10s.

D. Harrison, J.P.C.C.

November 15, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacconist's business, are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender, High street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Cbewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

MARCH 6, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand, A Handsome Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping A Constant Assortment of The Best Imported LEATHER,

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford, Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's New Brick Houses.

N. B. HMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filley, two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield.

Fayette county, Nov. 20, 1805.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business.

In Lexington my friends may find Me working at my trade, At raising stones to suit your mind, And digging with my spade.

Good lime I have, always on hand, Supply'd you all can be, However great is the demand, My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know, Good water I can find, In spite of patent laws I'll show, For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade So punctual I will be, It never shall by one be said, John Shaw has cheated me, I am.

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

MADISON CIRCUIT, scd.

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

AGAINST Reuben Proctor's Heirs & als. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant a forefaid by his counsel, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Reuben Proctor's heirs, and John Confoot's heirs are not inhabitants of this State,---It is therefore ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of the next March term, to shew cause, if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of assembly of Kentucky.

A Copy. Test,

† Will. Irvine, c. M.C.

BOURBON COUNTY, scd.

TAKEN UP by William Elliott, in Bourbon County, six miles from Paris, on the road of Houston, a BAY FILLEY, two years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, with C.R.T. Appraised to thirty six dollars. Also, a YEARLING FILLEY, same colour; no brand perceptible. Appraised to twenty-four dollars.

THOS. HUGHES.

A Copy. Test,

W.M. GARRARD jr. c.s.c.

October 21st, 1805.

Clarke county scd.

Taken up by Robert Didlake, living on the waters of Howard's Lick creek.

One Bay Horse, with a star and snip, hind feet white, fourteen and an half hands high, seven years old past, branded on the near buttock with the letters T.F. in a piece; appraised to 50 dollars.

Thomas Warnall.

October 22nd, 1805.

CLARKE COUNTY, scd.

TAKEN up by William Black, living

near the Sycamore Forrest, One Bay

Horse Colt, two years old past, about 14

hands one inch high, a small white spot

on his nose, appraised to £10 10s.

D. Harrison, J.P.C.C.

November 15, 1805.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of the

BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner.

He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bed-

ding and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Ostler particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private par-

ties may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

L UKES Usher, from Baltimore, in

forms the publick, that he has re-

moved his Factory to Lexington,

at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall,

where he will keep a constant

supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and

travellers may be supplied with Umbrellas at

this Factory on more advantageous terms than

by importing them.

He has also an assortment of

M E D I C I N E,

Which he will sell very low and on which a

credit will be given—they consist of

226 lb. Sal Glauber 38lb. Senna Alex.

121—Crem. Tart 12—Pulv. Rhai

86—Flor Sulph 45—Sal Nitre pura

14—Camphor 63—Cantharides

8—Rad. Rhai opt. 24—Pulv. Cort. Pe-

2—Tart. Emetic ruv. opt.

3—Rad. Ipicae. 28—Succ. Glyceriz

2—Pulv. do. 12—Gum Arabic

61—Ether elec.

6—Merc. Precip. 3—Opium. Rub.

JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the publick in general, that

he has removed his shop to the house on

Short street lately occupied by Mr.

Loftus Noel Taylor, where he intends

carrying on his business in all its various

branches, extensively and with dispatch.

Being now furnished with every necessary

material, he will be enabled to com-

plete any kind of work in the above line

of business, in a neat and masterly stile,

and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have

soured him with their commands, and

hopes from his fidelity and attention to

business, to merit a continuance of their

JOURNAL

OR

DR. COWDERY

(Continued.)

July 15—The Bashaw, his wives and guards removed to his country seat at his garden.—The season warm and our close confinement continued. We purchased figs, water-melons, musk-melons and cucumbers.

July 16—I was called to visit the Bashaw's oldest son, the Bey of Tripoli (termed the Prince Wales of Tripoli) by the English Consul) at his palace, about three miles from town. I found him in a lofty and airy apartment, lying on a matras, and surrounded by his attendants. I prescribed for him and was highly entertained in the Turkish style. Saw two old women, said to have been a former Bashaw's wives.

July 19—The Bey was well enough to return to Tripoli. He called at the door of our prison, which was unlocked and the bolts and bars unloosed. I was conducted to him when he expressed great satisfaction at having recovered his health, thanked me for my attendance, and promised to alleviate our misfortunes as far as was in his power. I was then sent back to prison. The Bashaw spent a day alternately in town, on account of the expected attack by the Americans.

July 31—I was carried, with my trunk and bed, to the castle, where a room was provided for me, and the Bashaw informed me that I must attend the Americans and his family as a physician.

August 3—The American squadron, under Commodore Preble, consisting of one frigate (the Constitution) two brigs, three schooners and seven gun-boats, at about 2 o'clock P. M. commenced an attack on the batteries and gun-boats of Tripoli. I stood on the top of the castle, where I had a fair view of the engagement. Three of the enemy's gun-boats were captured by the Americans. Two Turks swam on shore, and were carried before the Bashaw, who gave them a suit of clothes and a few dollars. They said that many were killed on both sides.

August 5—The American squadron anchored off Tripoli. I was ordered to dress the wound of a Mameluke, who had his hand shattered by the bursting of a blunderbuss. I amputated all his fingers but one with a dull knife, and dressed them in a bungling manner, in hopes of losing my credit as a surgeon in this part of the country, for I expected to have my hands full of wounded Turks in consequence of the exploits of my brave countrymen.

August 9—About 12 o'clock the alarm gun of Tripoli was fired. The Tripolitans all took their stations, and went through the Mahometan prayer, by kneeling and kissing the ground several times, with their faces toward the east, all with as much regularity as the exercise of a well disciplined army. Their military manoeuvring was a scene of the utmost confusion. I got permission to go on the top of the castle, where I had a most extensive view of the sea and land, and saw the American squadron approaching the town. At about 10 o'clock the attack commenced, and the battle soon became vigorous, with a tremendous cannonading on both sides. I now beheld the melancholy catastrophe of the explosion of one of our gun-boats. I saw the mangled bodies of my countrymen precipitated into the air. For a few moments a general silence took place, when the firing recommenced with unabated vigor. I saw the shells explode, and fire to the town in many places; but the houses being principally built of stone, mud and mortar, the fire did but little damage. The shells and shot, however, battered the town very much, and almost destroyed some of the houses. The firing ceased at about 4 P. M. when the ship John Adams joined the squadron. The Bashaw has a bomb-proof room in his castle, where he staid during the action. On hearing of the explosion of our gun-boat, he ventured out to take a peep, with the precaution of having a Marabout or priest, to seal a small piece of paper on the top of his head, with a Turkish or Mahometan scrawl, with assurances that it would entirely secure him from all danger; but he soon returned to his cell. The Turks all wear a paper of this kind, sewed up in a little velvet bag, with assurances from the Marabout that it will protect them in the greatest danger. The Marabouts get a sum of money for these blessings. If a Turk gets wounded or killed, it is suppose the blessed paper was too old or not placed in a proper manner. In the time of action, the Marabouts get upon some secure place and cry to Mahomet in the most dismal yells to let them conquer their enemies; and beckon to the vessels to run on shore or be destroyed. Such of our crew as were able, were put to work, and drove about like horses or mules.

August 10—Lewis Hixmer, who lately turned Turk, went by order of the Bashaw and told Capt. Bainbridge, the particulars of the two late actions. The Bashaw informed me that the late commander of the schooner Vixen, Lieut. Smith, was commodore of the gun-boats.

in the late action, and was killed by a musket shot through his head. Our men complained of being drove and beat about at an unmerciful rate, in consequence of which they petitioned the Bashaw, in the following terms:

To his Excellency the Grand Bashaw of Tripoli, The petition of the whole of the American prisoners most humbly sheweth,

That your humble petitioners, when doing with all their power, as they are commanded, are most cruelly beaten by our wardens, stoned, insulted, and spit upon by the soldiers and others; required to carry burthen impossible for us to sustain; and chased and bruised, until we are or soon shall be unable to labor at all.

For the many acts of justice, kindness and generosity we have experienced from your excellency, we cannot suppose that such conduct is authorized by your command: or that we should be punished for what is out of our power to perform; or the actions of others, which we have no agency in and which we cannot prevent.

Returning your excellency our sincere and humble thanks for your bounty and privileges heretofore shewn, and relying on your goodness for protection we therefore most humbly pray, that your excellency would interpose your royal authority and grant us a speedy relief. And your petitioners as in duty bound, will remain your excellency's most humble, faithful, and obedient servants.

On the petition's being explained to the Bashaw by Heximer (or Hamet American, his name) the Bashaw forbade the Turks striking the prisoners,

August 11—The Bashaw sent for me and agreeably to his orders, I took a seat by his side. He began conversation about my country, & our squadron, which was then in sight, and consisted of eighteen sail. He said for two dollars he could repair all the damages that the bombardment did to his town—that but one man was hurt by the shells—that what he had been offered for the American prisoners was about 5 dollars per man—that he would make them earn that sum in two months. He asked me what I thought my countrymen would give for me. I told him I did not know. He said he would not take twenty thousand dollars for me; to which I replied, I might then expect to remain in slavery for life. He patted me on the shoulder and said I must then content myself to stay with him. I asked to go and see our men, but he refused, saying the Moors and Arabs would kill me if they could catch me.

August 12—Our squadron hoisted a flag of truce, sent in a brig and schooner, and fired a gun. The Bashaw did not and swore he would not answer it; and said he would not treat with Commodore Preble. A truce, however, was afterwards held—Confid O'Brien, wished to come on shore, but was refused.

August 13—Another truce was held when the Bashaw demanded one million of dollars for our ransom. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were offered and refused.

August 17—The Bashaw informed me that fifteen Americans were found drifted ashore to the westward of the town, and that one of them was an officer, with an epaulet on the right shoulder. We supposed they were men who had been destroyed by the explosion of the gun boat, in the engagement. I asked permission to go with two or three of our men and bury them, and the Bashaw told me I might go the next day. Our squadron lay at anchor off the harbor. The inhabitants had chiefly moved out of the town, fearing another bombardment; and the Bashaw ate, drank and slept in his bomb proof room. Several tribes of the back country inhabitants had lately come in and offered their services to the Bashaw—in all not more than one thousand men. Many of them had muskets without locks, but had a sort of match to fire to them. They were almost naked, half starved and without discipline. When they are going to battle, or appear before the Bashaw, they run to and fro, shaking their rusty muskets over their heads, all crying *Holco ut Busy 2* (I am my father's son) every tribe has a priest, or what they call Marabout, whose badge is a small green flag which is carried in his hand or stuck up at his tent. They pretend great skill in prophecy, in which the people put the utmost faith. They prophesy great success in battle; and for a small sum of money, ensure any man against wounds or death in fighting a Christian. They often get on eminences, and beckon and sing to the American vessels to run on shore. They prophesied that another American vessel was to go on the rocks, and the Bashaw fully believed it.

August 18—Was not permitted to bury our dead. Our squadron stood out to sea. At evening the Bashaw went to his country seat, and the Bey came to keep the throne till his father's return. They never both leave the castle at once. When the Bashaw leaves it, the gates are shut until his return, for fear of incursions upon the throne. In the evening, the moon shinning very bright, the prince or Bey ordered out the band of music, which was very ordinary, and made Christians, Turks

Arabs and Guinea negroes, dance before him, according to the mode of their respective countries, at which he seemed highly diverted.

August 19—Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Church, a respectable English gentleman was shot through the head in the street, on his return from visiting his neighbors.

August 24—In the morning between 2 o'clock and daylight, two of our small vessels hove about thirty shells, as was supposed, for the round fort, but they all fell short of the mark. Such attempts served rather to encourage than to intimidate the Tripolitans; and the Bashaw was in high spirits on this occasion.

August 26—At about 4 o'clock P. M. the fellow who murdered Mr. C. was executed near the spot where the crime was committed. It heretofore had been a custom in this country, where a person had committed murder, to fly to the tomb of a Marabout (or priest) where they were protected from justice, and a fee to a Marabout would procure them abolition. The fellow fled to a place of this kind immediately after killing Mr. Church. The English consul Mr. Langford, on being informed of this murder, addressed the Bashaw and demanded justice. The Bashaw then found out by a boy who accompanied the murderer when he committed the crime, the particulars of the affair; and immediately sent a file of men and ordered them to prevent any person from carrying food or drink to the murderer. They watched him until night, when the Bashaw sent his Marabout who coaxed him away, brought him to the castle and confined him in irons. The next day the Bashaw called his divan, when it was decided that the prisoner was guilty of wilful murder, and ought to suffer death. It appeared by the evidence and confession of the prisoner, that Mr. Church had lent a sum of money to a Spanish carpenter in this place; that Mr. Church had pre lent him for payment; and that the carpenter's wife hired the Turk to kill Mr. Church for forty dollars. The villain took his watch from his pocket after he had shot him. The boy who had accompanied him, and carried a lantern, was bastinadoed with 500 blows. The carpenter's wife was ordered to leave Tripoli.

(To be continued.)

DOVER, November 23.

"Arrived in the Roads this morning the Lord Keith cutter from off Boulogne; he left our squadron last night. I hear by her that on Thursday night, some shells and rockets were thrown at the line of gun-brigs outside of Boulogne harbour, but without doing much damage to them; they have each a cable leading to the shore, and can be hauled on the main, should an attempt be made to board them.

"Owing to the unfavorable wind that has prevailed ever since Sir S. Smith's squadron sailed from hence, a regular attack could not be made, and I suppose will not now be attempted, at least for some time to come, as the ships this morning quitted Boulogne Roads, and are now standing over for this coast—I am informed that out of the ten launches which went away from here with the fleet, only four are come back, as the gun-brigs which had the remainder to tow were obliged to cut them adrift, being unable to work out of Boulogne Bay with them astern, the wind being right on the shore, and a heavy sea setting in. Sir Sidney Smith's new invented double boat, called the Cancer, received so much damage along side of the ships, as to render her unserviceable.

November 24.

"Arrived in the roads from the French coast, the Fearless, Manly, and Firm gun brigs; also the Sceptre armed ship. Sir Sidney Smith's squadron has come into the Downs."

The Heckley has towed into the Downs the Sagittarius, which she picked up on the night of the 21st instant off Boulogne full of water. She was prevented from sinking, and the crew saved by Sir Sidney Smith's plan of lining with cork in imitation of the life boats.

Another letter, same date: "Never was expectation more alive to success—never were arrangements better calculated to ensure it, than in our squadron on Thursday last; that evening being destined for the grand attack. A finer day for preparation could not have shown; the sea was smooth as glass; the wind in the very quarter that was most to be desired, blowing a gentle breeze from E N E. At noon the gun brigs and rocket launches in tow, stood to the northward, and anchored a breath of Ambleteuse, just at full range, it having been determined that they should run down along the enemy's fine, lying in the road, at night fall, with the last of the ebb. By half past four, P. M. every thing was completely arranged on board the gun brigs and rocket launches, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Congreve, who is the inventor of this new system of bombardment, as it may fairly be called—Upwards of thousand shell and carcase rockets were fixed in the frames, from which they were to be fired in volleys; the shell rockets, at a lower angle intended to be poured into the French brigs at anchor—the carcase rockets,

each carrying as much carcasse composition as is fired at a round by an eight inch mortar at five of elevation, were to be reserved for throwing into the basin. The trains were laid that were defined to pour them by hundreds in a volley to the devoted vessels of the enemy. About eight o'clock, the Admiral went over the side of the Antelope

to move his flag on board the Diligence sloop of war, in which vessel, as she draws but little water, and is armed with ten twenty-four pounders on a side the gallant Sir Sidney meant to lead the attack in person. Never was more ardour and enthusiasm displayed than at that moment by all ranks. More than a hundred armed boats followed the admiral to the Diligence cheering him with reiterated demonstrations of their ardour for the contest; which though every one felt must have been successful, yet every one knew must be dearly purchased; seeing that the enemy were fully aware of our meditating the attack for that night, and had been heating his furnaces for red hot shot, not only from one end of the bay to the other, but even on board every one of the gun brigs.

"The evening was still, everything that could have been wished, and a little after eight the sign was made for the bombships to open on the bay as the prelude to the attack; the effect was truly sublime and every heart now beat with accumulated hope. The admiral's flag was now flying on board the Diligence, the signal was made for the gun-brigs to lead in, and they were actually under way, headed by the Admiral himself. All was yet well; but scarcely was the line under way, scarcely was the first volley of rockets discharged, when on a sudden the wind shifted round to the N W and in an instant blew a gale. Every one who has been at Boulogne bay knows what must have been the immediate consequence; from the smoothsurfing the most agitated surf came tumbling upon us. The largest vessels of the squadron were in imminent danger of going ashore, and the smaller ones were rolling gun-wale to. Victory was in a moment snatched from our grasp. The admiral was most reluctantly compelled to annul the signals of attack—the bombardment ceased—such of our ships as were under weigh were with difficulty towed off the shore, many that were not were compelled to slip their cables. The confusion became general—false fires were burning in all directions, the armed boats were hurrying back to the vessels, many of them constrained to take shelter in the first ship they could make. In a shift of wind so unexpected and so violent, it is not difficult to conceive the damage that has been sustained in the smaller craft and in the apparatus belonging to them. What the extent of it is, we are yet ignorant as the gale increasing in the night, and blowing hard all day yesterday, the squadron is yet dispersed. Three of the launches, however, are known to have gone down, but without the loss of any lives. It is but too much to be feared, that so much damage has been received, that the operation cannot be renewed on the same scale this year. One good effect, however, has resulted: that every man in the squadron, and every one of the enemy too it is believed, who witnessed the commencement of the attack, is satisfied that the destruction of Boulogne may yet be accomplished, when the elements are not against us."

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR, HAVE just received and are now opening in the store lately occupied by Mr. E. W. Craig, a large assortment of Merchandise.

Lexington, February 5, 1806.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

A Collection of the

LAWs OF KENTUCKY, comprising all those of a general nature, passed since the year 1798; which, in addition to those printed in my former collection, will form a complete body of all the general Laws in force in this state.

John Bradford.

Lexington, February 12, 1806.

In the Press, and will next week be published

for sale at this office,

VINDEX:

Or the Doctrines of the Scriptures indicated, against the Reply of Mr. Stone.

BY JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

Sale & Warning!

I have sold off my stock of Goods and am leaving this place; those who are indebted to me will call on Mr. William Scott, to pay their accounts immediately; for the situation of my business is such, that indulgence cannot nor will not be given.

I wish to purchase a quantity of

First Clas Tobacco.

Woodson Wren.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1806.

Taken up by James Gibson, in Montgomery county, on the waters of creek, about three miles from Mount

One Dark Bay Horse, with a small star in the forehead, about 14 hands high, three years old last spring, no brand perceptible; appraised to \$1. 25. 8d.

Jeremiah Davis.

Nov. 23, 1805.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

Has removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practise Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by wholesale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND, near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

William Anderson, David M'Kee.

January 25th, 1806.

FOR SALE,
THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 162 1-2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence.—There are two good dwelling houses on said farm, the one a hewed log house, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is £750—1000 dollars paid by the first of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments.

W. STEVENSON.

February 10, 1806.

INFOMRATION WANTED.

WHEREAS DAVID PURVIANCE formerly of Philadelphia, now of Kentucky, if living, was married to a daughter of Henry Sleighthorn, formerly of Philadelphia, but long since dead; and whereas there is considerable property belonging to the estate of said Sleighthorn, or his heirs if any can be found:—this is therefore to give notice to said Purviance, or his heirs, if he has any, to prepare himself or themselves with proper vouchers, certifying that he or they can of justice and according to law, claim any property or parts thereof, left at the death of said Sleighthorn.

A line of information purporting the residence of those concerned, may be directed to Zadock Cramer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is authorized to publish and make known the above enquiry.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1806.

NEW STORE.

ABNER LE GRAND, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected a large and excellent assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he is now opening in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Macoun & Tillford, on Main street, consisting of a general assortment

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS' CUTLERY, CHINA & SADDLERY, GLASS STATIONARY,

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, that Goods can be sold at in the state.

Lexington, January 1st, 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations humbring at his back."

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 19.

AGREEABLY to the proposition in this paper of the 6th instant, the Kentucky Gazette is now published every Wednesday and Saturday. The advantages attending this alteration must be obvious to every person who has been in the habit of reading the Kentucky papers.—Although every printer may have done his duty towards his readers—although he may have given the most important articles of information,—yet the limits of a weekly paper will not permit that information to be given in such detail as to be satisfactory. An instance may illustrate:—We are told in all our papers that Bonaparte has taken Vienna. Now who can say by what means he arrived at that city? An immense army, commanded by Bonaparte, must have produced in its passage through Germany, many important events, highly interesting to the enquiring reader; yet those events have hitherto been unknown to the people of Kentucky, unless they have been acquired from the Atlantic prints. Again—Although the combined fleets were completely defeated by Lord Nelson, and nineteen sail taken; yet, we are told, that not one of them was carried into port. Now, who does not wish to know the fate of each individual vessel? But a more important consideration yet remains.—It might be asked of any individual who had exclusively read the Kentucky papers, what business was transacting in our national councils? What reply could he make?

These are inconveniences of a most important nature to our citizens,—to remedy which, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette has proposed the alteration before mentioned.

The price of the paper will be \$3:50 per annum paid in advance, or \$4 to be paid at the expiration of the year.

An addition of \$1 from those who have paid in advance for the present year, will entitle them to the Gazette until the end of the year.

As this arrangement will be attended with considerable additional expence, the Editor earnestly requests all those in arrears, to make immediate payment.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. John Bell, to Miss Rachael Stout, both of this town.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, the following vessels passed the Falls of Ohio, and were safely moored opposite Shippingport:—

The Western Trader, Capt. M'Cuthan, 420 tons burthen, James Berthoudowner, built at Pittsburgh.

The General Scott, W. Fletcher Master, 260 tons burthen, built on the Kentucky by John Jordan jun. now owned by John Jordan Jun. & Hartl & Bartlett.

The brig Perseverance, built at Marietta.

Extract of a letter from B. Thruston Esq. Senator in Congress, to his correspondent in Lexington, dated January 21.

"A Bill to interdict our intercourse with St. Domingo, is now before the Senate. Warm remonstrances are made by the Minister of France, on the invasion of her colonial rights, by the merchants of the United States, in supplying that rebellious colony with arms and ammunition, &c. I think we shall, by the passage of the bill, remove this cause of complaint. I have some faint hopes that an amicable adjustment of territorial lumis with Spain, and perhaps an extention of our national jurisdiction over all the country east of the Mississippi, will be an event not very distant.

"I enclose you a copy of a bill now before us, which is introduced by Mr. Wright, of Maryland, a warm republican, as you see. Although some energetic measures are contemplated on the subject matter of the bill, I presume it will hardly pass in its present shape, as it might be reasonably expected to be followed by a formal declaration of war. The fact is, we hardly know what to do with that imperious, domineering British nation. We are eternally complaining of her arbitrary conduct, and infractions of the laws of nations, and still we take no decisive measures against her. The present session will hardly pass without something being done on this subject. Mr. Madison has published a very sensible pamphlet (too large to be enclosed) vindicating our neutral right, and exposing the unjust and lawless conduct of Britain, in relation to our commerce. You will have heard before you receive this, that Bonaparte is in Vienna, and the Imperial family fled to Hungary."

[In Senate of the United States.]

January 20, 1806.

Agreeably to notice given on 16th instant, Mr. Wright asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A BILL,
For the protection and indemnification of American seamen.

Whereas, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic Majesty and the United States at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries, hereby authorized, shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas Sandford, to his friend in this place, dated Congress Hall; January 16th, 1806.

"Dear Sir.—
YOUR favor of the 25th ultimo, is this moment handed to me—accept my thanks for your information relative to the proceedings of our general assembly—they were timely. Not

ple of every degree, without exception of persons or places. And whereas, in direct violation of said treaty, his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, failing on the high seas, divers citizens of said United States; and has compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of his said Britannic majesty, in violation of their liberty, and at the hazard of their lives; and in despite of the remonstrances of the government of the United States, continues laid unjust practice; and the seamen of the United States so impressed, by force, retains in his service. And whereas, the United States are solemnly bound to protect all those who are bound in allegiance to said United States. Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of next, any person or persons, who shall impress any seaman on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, under pretext or color of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon; and on conviction shall suffer death. And the trial in any such case may be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any American seaman, failing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force, from on board any vessel of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, to repel such force, by shooting, or otherwise killing and destroying the person or persons so attempting to impress him, and shall, as an encouragement to resist, be entitled to a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be paid to him, or his orders, or legal representatives, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on information being given to the President of the United States, providing satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States, who shall have been impressed or forced by violence or threats, to enter on board any foreign vessel, shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment by the authority of such foreign power; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause the most rigorous and exact retaliation on any subjects of that government, whom he is hereby authorized to seize and take for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every American seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed and compelled to serve on board any foreign ship or vessel, shall be entitled to receive as an indemnification for his slavery and hardships on board the ship in which he has been, or shall be compelled to serve, from the day of his impressment, the sum of sixty dollars per month, for every month he has, or shall serve, on board said ship or ships; and that the said seaman, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to recover the same in the district court of the state in which the port lies, from which the vessel cleared, for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt, due from any citizen of the United States, to any subject of that government, by whose subjects he had been impressed; and that any sums of money so attached to the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt, and may be pleaded in payment or discount to the amount of the said sum so attached, and all the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment of that amount in any suit for said debt. And that so much of the treaty of London, of nineteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries, hereby authorized, shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

AGREEABLE to an act of the Assembly of the state of Kentucky, passed at their last session, authorizing the trustees of the Lexington Presbyterian Congregation, to sell the LOT or PARCEL of GROUND, in the said town (except that part formerly leased) and agreeable to the said act of Assembly, the trustees will meet at the Presbyterian meeting house, in said town, on Friday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. to sell in fee simple, the said land, which will be laid off in eight lots; four of said lots to front Short street, each 25 feet front and 74 feet back; two lots to front Mill street, each 20 feet front on said street and 50 feet back, and two lots fronting the market house, each 20 feet fronting the said market house, and 50 feet back, with the benefit of an alley 6 feet wide running parallel with the present alley, betwixt the 4 first mentioned lots and the last 4 men joined lots.

Proposals will be received in writing, by the trustees on said day, for the lots severally, or for the whole ground. A plan of said lots will be shewn by the trustees on the day of sale.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale; and when the whole of the payments are made, the trustees will make the title agreeable to the act of assembly.

John Maxwell,
Alex. Parker,
John McDowell,
George Trotter sen. &
Tho. Wallace,

18th Feb. 1806. w2

a paper has reached me from Frankfort since the sixth of December, I was consequently not informed of the measures which occupied their attention until I heard them from you.

"A motion was made in our house, to close the doors on a confidential message of the President on the second instant, from which time until the present hour, we have been in conclave. A bill has passed this moment, and is ordered to the Senate, with a request that they consider the subject a confidential one. The shutting of our doors for so great a length of time, has given rise, I am informed, to various reports as to the objects of the nation, nor can it be wondered at, a time when many of us expect from the President's message, that the nation may be involved in War.

"I presume it will not be expected that I shall detail the measures on which we have been occupied, suffice it to say, that our confidential fittings have had an entire relation to our affairs with Spain; and that I hope the measures which have proceeded from those private legislative proceedings, will secure to the nation not only peace at the interesting moment, but will place us in a situation as will relieve us in future from just ground of misunderstanding with the government of his Catholic majesty.

"During the debates which have passed in conclave, I think I may confidently say that we shall disagree to a report of a committee of our house, made some time ago, in favor of building fix 74 gun ships. I have now every reason to believe that there is a majority of our house determined to preserve peace with every European nation with whom we have commercial relations. The success of the French on the continent, and the almost total annihilation of the combined Fleets at sea, further justify such a belief."

Frankfort Pal.

A letter from Havanna, of the 26th ult. (received at New-York) says:—
"The celebrated General BOWLES died three days since in the Moro Castle, reduced to skin and bones. He had for more than 40 days previous refused to eat any thing but oranges uncut; those he cut and fucked—and we have reason to believe that he had strong reasons for what he did."

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,
Will practise
Physic and Surgery,
In Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1806.

L O S T,
ABNER LE GRAND'S NOTE,
Payable to, & endorsed by James McCoun, dated Lexington, February 4th, 1806, at first date, for 1000 dollars, payable and negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company. The public are cautioned from taking it, as payment has been stopped.

The subscriber will confer a favor on the subscriber, by leaving it at the store of John and William Jordan.

A. Le Grand.
Lexington, 6th Feb. 1806.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an affiance on bonds or notes, given by me to even Frances, for the payment of whiskey and money; the different sums and dates I disremember at this time, further than one bond for whiskey, due the 1st of April, 1806, one for cash, and one for whiskey, spring 1807, two others, one for cash and one for whiskey, spring 1808. As I am determined not to pay, until said Frances complies with his contract, together with other objections which are not herein mentioned.

Benj. Grimes. +3w

Feb. 12th, 1806.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons, that there is a mistake in the Mortgage I obtained from Samuel Jamison of Cynthiana, for his houses and lots; the Mortgage mentions Lot No. 25, whereas it ought to have been part of Lots No. 14 & 15. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing his claim either in law or equity, to any part of said Lots, as the mortgage secures them to me, by mentioning the place where he lived, and where his houses and stables are situated, and No. 25 must have been inferred either from mistake or fraud.

3w* Joseph Frazer.
Feb. 15, 1806.

CLARKE COUNTY.

THIS day James Sympon Jailer of Clarke county, came before me Thos. Scott, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath, that James Davis, who was committed to the jail of this county on a charge of horse stealing, did on the night of the 7th of this month make his escape from said jail by burning of it, and is now going at large.

There are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to require and command all Sheriffs and Constables in their respective counties and precincts, to retake the said James Davis, and him safely convey to the county aforesaid, and there deliver him to some proper officer, that he may be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of February 1806.

Thomas Scott. (Seal.)

The above James Davis's parents live in Bourbon county; he is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, thin visaged, fair hair, a boyish look with no beard, but a number of small pimples on his face; had on when he escaped, country made woollen clothes not fulled, of a pale blue color, his great coat of the same color, home made and half twilled—it is likely his clothes are burnt or scorched as he escaped through the fire.

James Sympon, J. C. G.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,
Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, in Lexington.

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Confisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery,

Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens'

and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints

and Medicine, warranted Boulting

Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in ad-

dition, they have a large quantity of

best quality of Iron, cut and wrought

Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

T O B E L E T,

ON Saturday the 22d inst. to the highest bidder at the Court House door, at

12 o'clock,

THREE OUT LOTS

in said town, belonging to the Estate

of Patrick McCullough dec. until the

end of the year.

John Bradford, Ex'r.

Lex. Feb. 19, 1806.

PROPOSALS will be received

on Tuesday, the 4th of March next, at Bry-

ant's station, by commissioners appointed for

that purpose, for the building a

Brick Meeting House,

40 by 50 feet, from out to out, 20 feet pitch

from the under-pinning, which is to be laid

with stone, two feet below the surface and one

above it; the walls to be two brick thick, to

be laid with fine gravel and lime, but a little

clay may be added to lay the outside brick

outside of the walls to be laid with neat

brick—the plastering of the house will

be let with the brick work. 13 eighteen light

windows, the glass 8 by 10; three doors four

feet wide, seven and a half feet high, 12 wide

twelve light windows, 8 by 10, in the second

story; the window and door frames to be of

good locust 5 by 7 inches, with a single archi-

te, a summer in the lower floor 14 by 16

and split in the middle, the heart turned out

and well pinned together; the sleepers 3 by

14, the sleepers put 18 inches from centre to

centre—three galleries, 10 feet high, 12 wide

two posts in each gallery 8 by 8; made eight

square; the gallery joists 3 by 8; hand rail-

ing to be in the front of the galleries, three feet

high and plank in front one foot and 8 in-

ches high; the joists in the galleries two feet from

centre to centre, two plain stair cases in the galleries; the lower and gallery floors to be

laid with good white oak plank, the gallery

floor tongued and grooved; pirders in the up-

per floor 10 by 12, summer 10 by 12, joists 3 by

10, 20 inches from centre to centre, king-

<p



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

The following is an Excellent Quiz upon the affected minute, and vulgar style, so much in vogue among the modern bards.

By the side of a murmuring stream,
As an Elderly Gentleman sat,
On the top of his head was his Wig,
And a top of his Wig was his Hat.

The wind it blew high and blew strong.
As the elderly Gentleman sat,
And bore from his head in a trice,
And plunged in the river his Wig.

The Gentleman then took his Cane,
Which lay by his side as he sat,
And he dropt in the river his Wig
In attempting to get out his Hat.

His breast it grew cold with despair,
And full in his eye madness sat,
So he flung in the river his Cane,
To swim with his Wig and his Hat.

(Port Folio.)

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

A gentleman who had been commissioned by his wife to make a purchase for her at a milliner's, being accosted by a friend on his return, begged to be excused from stopping, and he had bought a bonnet for his wife, "and was afraid the fashion might change before he got home."

BARGAINS FOR SALE—

An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log House, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marsh.

ALSO.

An in LOT on High Street, corner of Spring Street, under Post and Rail Fence.

ALSO.

One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and P. D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to

W. Macbean.

November 13, 1805.

14 A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, WITHIN two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strode's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price.

Nov. 20th, 1805.

19 TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by JOHN JONES,
At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street, Lexington.

October 16. 1805.

REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG,
HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Levy's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice

FRESH GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl,
ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the printer.

The celebrated English Stallion TUP, a descendant of Old Eclipse, will stand in Lexington the ensuing season: The terms will be made known in due time.

January 12, 1806.

E. WARFIELD:

A BARGAIN,
By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern TRAVELLERS' HALL, which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by but very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterward at least, for several years.

R. Bradley.
Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

Taken up by Alexander Willson, on the waters of Liliburg, in Montgomery county, 6 miles from Mounting, One Sorrel Mare, three years old last spring, about 14 hands inches high, a small blaze in the face, no brand or marks, appraised to 161.16s.

Jeremiah Davis, j.p.
Nov. 11, 1805.

13 HART & BARTLET.

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of MERCHANTIAZIE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26 November, 1805.

13 LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Mr. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of

Needle Work, \$3

Writing & Arithmetic, 3

English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with

use of instrument, 12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805.

1 tptf tf

REMOVAL.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

R AWAY from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

CHARLES,

whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first elopement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of Jan., 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His cloathing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I

will give the above reward to any person who

will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro

within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

tf

24 FOR SALE,

T HE place whereon I now live, on

450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements;

about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories 22

feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very

fast, one pair of stones are French Burr;

the springs and stock of water was never

known to fail. I will sell the whole to-

gether, and give an extensive credit on

one fourth being paid down, or I will sell

100 acres with the mills and distillery

on it, and give a considerable credit on

one third being paid down. It is gene-

rally counted a very handsome place—

it is needless to mention further particu-

lars, as any person wishing to buy, can

view the premises.

1 tptf John Rogers.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

24 TAILOR,

H AS removed his Shop from

High-street, to a new framed

house on Main and Mill-street, ad-

joining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and

nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's

Store. Those Gentlemen who may

please to favor him with their cus-

tom, may depend on having their

work done with dispatch and punc-

tuality, and in the neatest and new-

est fashion—He has for the accom-

modation of his friends and custom-

ers, (and a little for himself) laid in

a general assortment of the most li-

citable trimming for cloths, and a

few pieces of genuine Constitution

cord and Indian Nankeens, all of

which will be sold on the most rea-

sonable terms. Be so kind Gentle-

men as to call in and judge for

yourselves.

I am the public's humble servt.

12m Lawson M'Cullough

LEXINGTON, January 2, 1806.

THOMAS JANUARY & HENRY PUR-

VIANCE,

UNDÉ THE FIRM OF

Thomas January & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING AN ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS

I N a brick house nearly opposite Sam'l. Geo. Trotter; which they are willing to dispose of for Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs' Lard, Bees' Wax, Country Linen and Linsey. They have also an assortment of CASTINGS, and a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT.

Andrew F. Price.

Nov. 20th, 1805.

REMOVAL.

10 HOUSE & LOT

IN Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House Wench, a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equip for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approv'd security, by me,

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1805. tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Mac-

coun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted, are requested

to call and settle their accounts with James

Macoun, and those having demands against

the firm, will present them to him for settle-

ment.

James Macoun,

John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Knox Circuit Court, October Term, 1805.

William Hogan, complainant,

Against

Thomas Barbour, & Richard Barbour, adm'r's

of James Barbour deceased, John Harrison

and Sally his wife, David Wilkey and Mary

his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife,

Lucy Barbour, Mordecai Barbour, Gabriel

Barbour, Philip Barbour, Richard and Thomas